trains are taken off some of you are taken off the payroll (applause and cries of "That's right!") and trains are never taken off when they have any business to do. None of you want to be sidetracked (great laughter and cheering), and every one of you wants to be on the payroll (a voice, "We want to be on the main line!") and on the main line too. (Laughter and cheering.) You are on the main line this year. (Applause and cries of "You're right we are!")

THE WAY TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE. Coercion! Why, you would have to coerce men

from thinking, reading and feeling to keep them away from this cause of country and public honor this year. You would have to make them insensible to what they have experienced in their own lives under this policy. Now, what we are in favor of is getting back confidence, which lies at the foundation of all business and without which it is stagnated. We have had little or no confidence during the last three years and a half, and as though partial free trade and business paralysis were not enough, they now raise their shibboleth that what we want in this country is to adopt the Mexican or Chinese system of finance. (Cries of "Never! We won't have that!") No, I answer, forever no. We want that confidence that will lead the business man to trust in the future and make plans for his year's work. We want that confidence that will induce the men of capital to put their money out, having faith that it will be paid back to them in as good coin as they loan, principal and interest; and until you get that, you will have no permanent prosperity or business activity.

We have in this country to-day the best money in the world, but the trouble is we do not get enough of it individually; and the reaon of that is because we haven't work. The thing the people of the country are looking for this year is the lost job (vociferous cheering), and you can't get back the lost job by destroying business. You destroy business when you destroy confidence, and you destroy confidence when you defiantly propose to pay off debts. public and private, in a depreciated currency. Now, what will Missouri do this year? (Shouts of "Elect McKinley!") What will Kansas do this year? ("Give you 50,000 majority!") What will Iowa do this year? (Tremendous yelling and cries of "Give you 100,000 majority") ALL FOR THE SAME CAUSE.

You are all fighting in the same cause. You are all moved by the same considerations; you are all inspired by the same splendid principles. You want this great Government of ours, the freest and the best in the world, the Government that for nearly a third of a century after the War has made a more splendid progress and matchless advancement than any other nation of the world; that gave more to labor and industry than under any other system since the world began. We must get back to that policy of confidence-confidence in each other, confidence in the future, confidence in our countryand spurn that doctrine that would array class against class, the rich against the poor, or the employe against employer. When you support such doctrines, then there is chaos and business paralysis. I would rather teach the doctrine of the common brotherhead of man. We are all equal, equal under the law, equal in privilege beneath that starry banner of the free, equal in possibilities and equal in opportunity. If the older men in this audience have not

realized all they hoped for in their own lives, they have boys and girls for whom they want to realize them in the future. I beg you, shut not the door of opportunity in their young faces. Encourage their ambitions; inspire them to struggle to the front. Under our form of government they can get the highest title which it is possible to achieve, that of being an American. (Tremendous applause.) You are proud of your States, and you justly have a right to be proud of them, but you are prouder still to be citizens of the greatest Government in the world.

I thank you for this call. It is an inspiration to the cause which I represent; it is an encouragement not only to me, but to every patriotic citizen everywhere, that you men should travel thousands of miles that you might give evidences of your devotion to this great cause of Protection, Reciprocity, Sound Money, the supremacy of law and the public honor. I am vary glad to meet you, and it will give me extreme pleasure to grasp these Western friends of mine, Democrats and Republicans-for they are all patriots this year-by the hand, (Loud

Pennsylvania sent the first delegation. composed of representatives of Berks, Chester, Schwikill and Montgomery counties. Reading and Lebanon were the principal towns represented. Ex-Mayor J. R. Kenney, of Reading, spoke for the Mayor J. R. Kenney, of Reading, spoke for the Reading and Berks County visitors, while the pilgrims from the other counties were introduced by J. Victor Smith, of Lebanon.

FIRST SPEECH TO PENNSYLVANIANS. In responding, Major McKinley said:

The heart of the American people is always right. You can safely submit any great public question with confidence to the American people. Mr. Lincoln once said that there was no safer tribunal on earth than the American people, and "if the Almighty Ruler of the universe was on our side, or on your side," that side would surely prevail. The aspiration of the American people is for advancement, for advancement in the march of progress toward the realization people is for advancement, for advancement in the march of progress toward the realization of the highest destiny for this, the freest Gov-ernment on earth. What our people want is an opportunity for work, an opportunity for honest labor, an opportunity to develop the great re-sources which God has given us, an opportunity to work out a high and glorious destiny, not only for ourselves, but for all mankind; for the nighest destiny we achieve for ourselves the netter and the more we benefit all the races of

mankind.

Now it occurs to me that before the people of this country can be expected to have confidence in that wing of the Democratic party that is now in centrol of its organization, before we can be expected to intrust it with further power or with control of the Government, and accept its promise that with free silver will come better times to all of us—before we do that it seems to me the Democratic party ought to make good times to all of us-before we do that it seems to me the Democratic party ought to make good the loss it has entailed upon us in the last three years and a haif. (Applause.) They can hardly expect us to have confidence in their present prescription (laughter), when the prescription which they gave us in 1892, and which they inslated was the cure for all our troubles, was so complete a failure. They now say the prescription, far different from the old one, will eure all our difficulties, and it does seem to me that they are asking a great deal of confidence from the American people. (Laughter and applause.)

We cannot very well forget the former deception, for the people were deceived. Their policy

We cannot very well forget the former deception, for the people were deceived. Their policy not only injured the people of this country in their occupations, not only injured the great manufacturing and mining and farming industries of the country, but it almost wrecked the public Treasury. (Cheers.) Now, I do not need to make any argument to the men of Pennsylvania. They know all about this question, and I think they are all ready to vote. (Cries of "You're right! we are!" and "And well vote the right way!") Are you ready to vote? (Shouts of "Tes, we wish it was to-morrow!") Then my fellow-citizens, it is needless for me to say any other word, as another delegation is waiting, but I will be glad to meet and welcome you all to my home. (Three cheers for McKinley.)

Pennsylvania was closely pressed by Illinois. The rd Wood Lumber Exchange and the Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Chicago were represented by over 200 delegates in the second party. bers of this delegation were particularly enthusestic and greeted the candidate with three rousing

Hood's

of the bowels, do not irritate pills or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them, 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparille.

A CHEERING HOST IN CANTON | theers and a tiger as he appeared before them. For acted as spokesman. He predicted that Chicago would give McKinley the largest majority of any city in the United States.

RESPONSE TO CHICAGO MEN.

Major McKinley, in replying, said: I am glad to be assured by your spokesman that your great city by the inland sea will give to the Republican cause the largest majority of any city in the American Union. I am glad to note that your registration is larger than that of any other city of the United States, and that of any other city of the United States, and that registration means that there is to be an increased vote for sound money and National honesty on the third day of November. What we all want, whether we be Democrats or Republicans, this year, is a retifit of confidence—confidence that will start the wheels of industry, confidence that will bring the money out from those strong boxes to which your spokesman has referred, and invest it in productive enterprises that will give employment to labor, wages to the workingmen, and prosperity to all our people.

The third delegation was from Steuben and

third delegation was from Steuben Chemung counties, New-York. It numbered about eight hundred voters, mostly farmers and glassworkers. With the New-York visitors was a small delegation from McKean County, Penn. W. W. Clark, of Wayland, addressed Major McKinley on behalf of the New-York delegation, and ex-Con-gressman W. W. Brown spoke for the Pennsylvania neonie.

TWO DELEGATIONS IN ONE.

Major McKinley was greeted with three times cheers when he stepped forward to speak.

I am very glad to find Pennsylvania and New-York united this year, and that these States are vying with each other in the Republican major-ity they will give one week from next Tuesday, I could not take sides with either State in that matter, but I wish both success. (Laughter.) Steuben County represents not only your State in its diversified interests, agricultural, commerin its diversified interests, agricultural, commer-cial and manufacturing, but affords a good ex-ample of the advantages which you, in common with se many other communities, enjoyed under the protective tariff policy, and which our peo-ple abandoned by their votes in 1892. Under its heneficent influence your county and the city of Hornellsville steadily advanced and became an important manufacturing centre, with, I believe, manufactures of shoes, leather, gloves, silk goods, wire fencing, electric supplies, and mow-ing machines, but perhaps not especially distin goods, wire tencing, electric supplies, and mowing machines, but perhaps not especially distinguished from other cities of southern New-York, such as Binghamton, Olean and Jamestown, that come to my mind as illustrating the special advantages which the policy of home industry and development brought us.

How has it been, my follow-citizens, since

development brought us.

How has it been, my fellow-citizens, since 1893? Have you enjoyed the same degree of prosperity since then? (Cries of "No!" "No!") Well, I take it you know the reason why, and any argument, therefore, seems unnecessary. You know that in 1892 we were in the midst of the greatest degree of prosperity the world had ever seen, and then by the voice of the people the policy was changed under which we had lived for more than thirty years, and there came a for more than thirty years, and there came a change to the business of the country. Very much to its injury. Everybedy knows that, Everybedy knows that the great heart of this country yearns for a return of that prosperity. I do not know that we shall be able to bring it

I do not know that we shall be able to bring it all back again, but we can overturn the policy that deprived us of it and take back the policy that rave it to us. (Cheers.)

You have demonstrated in your county of Steuben what was believed to be impossible, namely that you could make as good cut glass amay that is made anywhere, and your cement is distinguished above all others. You want those industries promoted. This is true of the industries of other States. What is good for New-York is good for Ohio; what is good for the industries of other States. What is good for New-York is good for Obio; what is good for one section of the country is good for another. What will make the citizens of the North prosperous will make the citizens of the South prosperous. It is the country's business, and our chief concern, to see to it that our great family is protected from the competition of the outside world. What we want is to do our own outside world. What we want is to do our own work, pay our own wages to our own workingmen, and we have discovered that just to the extent that we have our work done in Europe, to that extent we deprive the American workingman of the wages which are his by

We must return to that policy which protects our own workingmen, and I make no apology to any man anywhere for having through all my public life stood for the protection of the American workingman and American indus-tries. (Loud cheers.) I want a tariff high enough to protect-our industries against foreign industries which compete with ours. A
tariff that will bring cheer and happiness to
every American home, high enough for this
great Government to pay as it goes. Why,
what have we after three years and a half experience undy the policy inaugurated four
years ago? (Loud cries of "Nothing.") I hear
voices say "Nothing." Well, we have our votes
left, and we have still the skill and labor of
the American people. We have the same men
and manufactures, and we propose to set them
to work floud cheers), and when we have set
them to work we do not propose that they shall
be cheated by a short dollar. When we work
all day for our employer and night comes we
want to be paid in dollars that won't chenge
in value before merning. We want to go home
feeling that we can hold that money as long enough to protect our industries against for-

A delegation of 400 men employed in the steel and tin mills of Cambridge, Ohio, marched into the yard. J. H. Morgan introduced the steelworkers, and Ambrose Beard the tinmill employes. Major McKinley addressed them briefly, discussing the tariff and the money question.

COLORED VOTERS WELCOMED.

The next delegation was composed of colored voters from Pittsburg. A. T. Hall introduced William M. Randolph, who is a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in the XXIId Pennsylvania District. Mr. Randolph ad-dressed Major McKinley, and assured him that he had the confidence and support of the colored people. In response Major McKinley said:

I am glad to greet you as my fellow-citizens. It is our pride and glory that in free America we know neither race, color, class, caste nor distinc-tion; the native born and naturalized, black and white, all have equal rights in our laws. They are equal in responsibility, opportunity and possibilities. You have always been true to your country, and that is a great distinction to any race. You have always followed the dear old flag wherever it led and at whatever cost to yourselves. I am glad to know that you are enrolled in the ranks of the Republican party, and that we can count upon you as willing allies to this we can count upon you as willing allies in this great contest for the National honor.

A LITTLE TALK TO SCHOOLTEACHERS. A hundred schoolteachers from towns in Northeastern Ohlo were the next callers. F. C. Bryan inneed the delegation to Major McKinley, who said in response:

It seems to me I might well be excused from It seems to me I might well be excused from making a speech, as I have already met and welcomed many delegations to-day, but I cannot refrain from greeting the teachers who have so kindly assembled at my home. I assure you I have the most profound respect for the men and women engaged in the noble calling of educating the youth of the country. Next to the bome, the school lies at the foundation of all that is good and exalted in our citizenship

TO OHIO RAILWAY MEN

Pennsylvania Railway employes to the number of a thousand from the cities of Toledo, Crestline and Mansfield marched in a body to Major McKinley's house at 2 o'clock. William R. M. Burgers presented them in a short speech to Major McKinlev, who responded as follows:

It gives me great pleasure to receive this visit from the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. I know something of the cities which you represent—Mansfield. Crestline and which you represent—Mansfield. Crestline and Toledo—and of the great railway system on which you are employed. What you want, in common with your fellow-citizens everywhere, is employment. You want your railroads to be busy. When they are, men are busy, and when men are busy they receive wages which bring comfort and happiness to their homes. When the railroad business of the country is duil, then labor is unemployed, and when trains are taken off the roads, great numbers of railroad men are taken off the payroll. You know from experience that unless the country is prosperous in every part and corner of it, you suffer as quickly as any other industry, for the railroads are a certain barometer of the country.

Now, what we want in the United States, no matter what our politics have been in the past.

Now, what we want in the United States, no matter what our politics have been in the past, is more business activity. We want all our spindles humming, all our mines running and all our factories busy; and when they are all at work and products are being made, you have employment in hauling those products from one end of the country to the other. We want, in short, a return of such prosperity as we had in 1892. I do not know whether we can get it back at once or not. I hope we may speedily and fully restore it, and certainly the only way in the direction of getting it back is to overturn the policy that took it from us (cheers), and you know what that is.

No sooner had the American people declared in their might in 1892 that they proposed to change

the Government and its settled and tried policies than the country felt the shock from one end to the other. Distrust settled upon every business enterprise. Men who had already invested their capital in shops and factories when the election capital in shops and factories when the election was over falled to equip them. Men who had given orders for work cancelled those orders, because they did not know what the future had in store for them, and for three years and a half the business of this country has been waiting—waiting for confidence, waiting for stability, waiting for wise legislation to protect our own industries and enterprises against those of all the world besides.

industries and enterprises against those of all the world besides.

My fellow-citizens, I know not what your politics may be, but I believe in a protective tariff. I believe that we should make our own goods in the United States and employ our own labor. When we do that we will have plenty to do not only in the factory, but on all the railroads of the country, and then, more than all that, we never want to consent to do our business with a dollar that is short, even a penny, of being dollar that is short, even a penny, of beins a 100-cent dollar. I have already spoken this morning to railroad men from lows, Kansas and Missouri, the employee of the Chicago.

employes of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pa-cific Railroad. I have spoken to thousands of railroad men during the last two months, and have been glad to note from their earnest faces that they believe by the great retards. have been glad to note from their earnest faces that they believe in the great principles for which the Republican party stands this year-principles which involve the honor, prosperity and glory of our common country. This is our country and nobody else's, and if we don't protect ourselves nobody else will. (Great applause.) If we don't take care of our business, our business will not take care of us. Therefore, I favor a policy that is purely American (cheers), that is patriotic from beginning to end; a policy that would as soon think of lowering that great emblem of freedom (pointing to an American flag) as to sully our credit or National honor.

ANOTHER SPEECH TO WOMEN.

ANOTHER SPEECH TO WOMEN.

Major McKinley made his next speech to a delegation composed wholly of young women stenogra phera from Akron. The visitors were introduced by Miss Lydia Carbaugh. Major McKinley addressed the delegation with great earnestness and was frequently applanded. After listening to his ech the visitors were introduced to Mrs. McKinley, to whom they presented large clusters of chrysanthemums. To the stenographers Major

I have received at my home a good many dele-I have received at my home a good many delegations in the last two months, representing every occupation, calling and profession known in our country, except the one which honors me with its presence to-day. This is the first call I have had from the stenographers, but you are most welcome, and I greet you as interested, along with the men of the country, in the rightful settlement of the important public auestions which are now confronting the American people. I am glad to know that it has been demonstrated in the United States that the women of the country can do so many things and do them strated in the United States that the women of the country can do so many things and do them equally well with the men, and I believe when they perform like service to men they ought to be paid as well. I have always believed that was right. I am sure it is just, and I hope that the time will come when the public will every-where recognize it as an act of equity and jus-tice to all the women who work for their living tice to all the women who work for their wins throughout the United States. I am glad to meet and greet you, and trust you will have pleasant stay ir Canton and a safe return

A delegation of 800 farmers and oil producers came from the counties of Allen, Henry and Au-glaise, Ohio. George R. Davis was the spokesman. Major McKinley made a short speech in reply to

A large and spirited delegation from Cleveland. numbering more than 2,000, called on Major Me Kinley at 4:30 o'clock. They came with a gle They came with a glee club, with many flags, bands and banners. In the delegation was the British Islands Association of Cleveland, the employes of the Standard Tool Com-pany and of the Standard Machine Company, There were several speeches, and the sun went down before Major McKinley addressed the great delega-The spokesmen were Colonel William Monahan, for the Irish members of the British Islands Association: D. W. Johns, for the Welsh: Captain George Werner, for the English; W. W. Greer, for the Manxmen; William Downey, for the Scotch; W. H. Pisong, for the Standard Tool Company, and W. C. Talmadge, for the Standard Machine Com-

The storm of cheers and applause which greeted Major Mckinley when he advanced to speak was some compensation for the long wait in the peneto the spokesmen who had addressed him. Major McKinley made a brief but spirited address to them.

The most demonstrative delegation of the day

and one of the largest came from Missouri and Southern Illinois. It was composed in the of rallway men's sound-money clubs of St. Louis and East St. Louis J. S. Tustin was spokesman One banner borne by the railroad men read: "Don't puncture tired humanity with a silver prod."

LUSTY SHOUTERS FROM ST. LOUIS.

At no time in the campaign has Major McKinley elved a more enthusiastic greeting than that given to him just after sunset to-night by the rail-There were 2.000 of them, and their uts and cheers were the loudest Canton

This visit on the part of 2,000 or more of my fellow-citizens from Missouri and Hinois, and as my friend on the left suggests, Kansas, trav as my friend on the left suggests, Kansas, travvelling a thousand miles to express their allegiance to Republican principles, deeply touches my heart. You are a great people in the West and Southwest. When I was in Missouri in 1894, the motto I saw everywhere paraded was "Stand up for Missouri." The motto this year, regardless of section or party, is "Stand up for the United States," (Applause.) When we, from our respective States, stand up for the recreated Union, we are standing for the highest and best interests of our respective States, and the highest welfare of all the people.

In 1894 Missouri gave her voice for sound money and a protective tariff. (Cheers.) She elected ten Republican Representatives out of fifteen to the National House of Representatives. What we must have in a country like ours if we

What we must have in a country like ours if we would enforce public policies is not only the Chief Executive of the Government, but we must have the National House and Senate. We cannot make or unmake any law by executive authority merely or by legislative authority merely, but it must be done by the concurrence of both legislative and executive branches of the Gov. legislative and executive branches of the Government. Missouri has an opportunity this year to elect a Legislature that will send a sound-money and 100-cent-dollar Senator to the Senate of the United States. This will be a splendid contribution to make to the Senate, in favor not only of a sound dollar and the maintenance of our National honor, but to give us once mere a true and genuine American policy that will promote American development and uphold American labor. (Cheers and waving of flags.) Railroad men of Missouri and Illinois, no matter to what party you have belonged in the past, this is no year for the voice of the partisan. The voice of the partisan is hushed in the chorus of patrictism that sounds from one end of our country to the other. It is a voice appealing for country, for the country's honor, for the country's prosperity, and nobody knows so well as the railroad men of the United States when this country is prosperous and when depressed. The sparks which your eloquent spokesman referred to and which he loves to see, and we all love to see, always shine the brightest when every industry in the United States is most actively at work. I said to an assemblage of railroad men the other day that what they wanted was to get a good road, and when they had that they wanted to be paid in good dollars.

Missouri has a most brillbant future before her. I do not know a State in the American Union with greater possibilities in material wealth than ernment. Missouri has an opportunity this year

Missouri has a most brilliant future before aer. I do not know a State in the American Union with greater possibilities in material wealth than your glorious State possesses. You have everything that God above has implanted anywhere. Within the bosom of Missouri you have all of Nature's richest treasures. What you want is to unfold and develop them, and the only way you can do that is by the magic touch of confidence which will develop the skill, the genius and the industry, and invite as well the participation of the capital of the country. My fellow-citizens Missouri is the third State in the Union in the value of her agricultural products. (Applause.) Missouri farmers want a good home market and a good home market you have all you can do to a good foreign market, and when ansoure has a good home market you have all you can do to transport her products to the fields of consumption in the East or across the sea. When Missouri had, with the other States of the Union, a reciprocity that opened up the foreign market to the agricultural products of the United States, you were busy transporting those products to the seabcard (applause), and in return you brought back the manufactured products of the East, and so you had a haul both ways, and you

had fare both ways.

I thank you for coming to my home. I say to
Missouri, your interests are our common interests; no longer is there a North or South, an
East or West, but one glorious Union forever.

A POLL OF OHIO FINISHED. MAJOR MEKINLEY'S MAJORITY PLACED AT UP-WARD OF 50,000.

Canton, Ohio, Oct. 24.-Charles Emory Smith, o Philadelphia, who has been stumping Ohio, and Judge George K. Nash, of Columbus, for many years chairman of the Republican State Executive Com-mittee, called on Major McKinley to-day. Both Mr. Smith and Judge Nash predict that McKinley's ma-tority in Ohio will exceed 50,000, which would be



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equivalent to a plurality of more than 199,000. This is also the estimate of the State Republican Committee, based on a poll just finished.

HIS HEAVIEST WORK ENDED. MAJOR MEKINLEY'S VISITORS THIS WEEK WILL BE COMPARATIVELY FEW.

Canten, Ohio, Oct. 24.-Major McKinley said tonight that he thought his heaviest work in this campaign had been done. There are delegations every day pext week, and some important ones are expected, but not more than half a dozen are scheduled for a single day. The Executive Committee of the Railroad Men's League of Boston is expected here on Monday.

COLLEGE MEN TO VISIT M'KINLEY. THE GREATEST NATIONAL COLLEGE MEETING KNOWN IN THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE PLACE IN CANTON ON OCTOBER 30.

Arrangements are now being made for a great assembly of college men at Canton, Ohio, to greet Mr. McKinley on October 30. Special trains with special excursion rates will be run from various sections of the country, and scheduled to arrive at their destination at 8 o'clock in the morning of College glee clubs will furnish music. The event

is to be under the management of the American Republican College League, and it is expected to be Republican College League, and it is expected to be the greatest National college meeting known in the United States. Those who wish to accompany the excursionists starting from Boston should communicate with William B. Walife. The College Republican." Cambridge, Mass. Those from New-York or Albany with F. b. Whitney, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and those from points West of Albany with George H. Bond, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

OPEN-AIR MEETING IN BROOME-ST.

MERCHANTS OF THAT NEIGHBORHOOD AND THEIR EMPLOYES SHOW THEIR LOYALTY TO SOUND MONEY.

The merchants of Broome-st, and their employeheld an enthusiastic open-air mass-meeting in sup-port of sound money at Broome and Mercer sis yesterday afternoon. Previous to the opening of the meeting a number of them, headed by the Catholic Protectory band, serenaded the Commercial Travellers' League, at Prince-st, and Broadway, and the Dry Goods Republican Club, at Breadway and Leonard-st.

County Committee, was the chief speaker at the mans-meeting. He speke for the defeat of Bryanism, Aligedism and Tilmarism.

W. H. Spendler, Senator John Ford, T. F. Baylor,
W. J. Harrington and Congressman J. Murray
Mitchell also spoke.

THE JEWELLERS' RALLY The sound-money meeting of the Jewelry Trade Campaign Club in Maiden Lane yesterday was ad-

dressed by M. J. Lissauer, Major Borkman, Patrick O'Farrell and Duncan MacGregor, jr. CONGRESSMEN TO DRUG MEN.

The noon meeting of the Sound Money Paint, Drug and Oil Campaign Club, at No. 61 Maiden Lane, yesterday, was addressed by Congressmen Lemuel E. Quigg, John Murray Mitchell, R. C. Shannon and H. T. Eaker,

MUSIC AT THE DRY GOODS CLUB. At yesterday's meeting of the Dry Goods Republican Club, No. 250 Broadway, a musical programme con-sisting of a soprano solo by Miss Belle Marston, resitation entitled "The Silver Dollar's Plea" by Miss Clara Preston, vocal solo by Miss Ada Palmer Walker, a cornet solo by T. A. Blauvelt and selections by the Donizetti Quar et were given. The speakers were Senator Albert A. Wray, of Brooklyn, Samuel Cohen, John Pollack, Major Henry D. Tyler, A. W. Harris, Jonas M. Barnett, of Albany, and David McArglie.

A HAT TRADE CLUB.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Hat Trade Sound Money Club was held at No. 28 Waverley Place yes-terday afternoon. Stephen C. Baldwin and Captain "Jack" Crawford, the "poet scout of New-Mexico," made addresses.

THE TRAVELLERS' MEETING.

The regular meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Sound Money League was held yesterday at the rooms of the club, Broadway and Prince-st. Colonel Black, president of the club, acted as chairman. The speakers were Creswell McLaughlin, Montague Loessler and George W. Hamilton.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

A. German-American Republican masswill be held to-morrow evening in the Arion Lieder-tafel Hall, at Countland; ave. and One-hundred-andfifty-fourth-st., and among the speakers will be Park Commissioner McMillan, Henry H. Stoddard, W. A. Purrington, W. A. Nesbitt and J. S. Yos. Several Republican district organizations will unite

in holding a mass-meeting to-morrow evening in Elmwood Hall, at No. 691 Columbus-ave., near Ninety-third-st. and among the speakers will be Con-gressman Quigg, Job E. Hedges, George C. Austin and Oscar Hoffstadt. The Swiss-American Democratic Club will I

mass-meeting this evening at the Grand Central The West Side Republican Club will have a mass-

meeting on Tuesday evening at No. 102 West Eighty-second-st., where Job E. Hedges, William C. Hill, Robert Maget, J. Noble Emley and others will speak.

The Eighth Ward Republican Club will have

mass-meeting on Tuesday evening at No. 66 Thomp-son-st, and an open-air meeting at Hudson and Hubert sis, on Wednesday evening, when Franklin Bartlett and others will speak. Morkowitz, who became involved in a quarrel in

the room for the press connected with the headquar-ters of the Republican National Committee on Fr.day, is not employed by the United Associated Presses, as was mistakenly reported at the time. He is in no way in the service of that organization. TO PARADE FOR SOUND MONEY IN TROY.

Troy, N. Y., Oct. 24.-It is estimated that 10,000 ersons will march in the Sound Money parade in this city on Friday afternoon, October 20. Mercantile interests, manufacturing industries and the various forms of associated labor will be repre-sented in separate divisions. Already more than 300 business houses have agreed to close on that after-noon. The parade will be non-partisan, and, it is believed, will be the largest ever held in this city.

GERRYMANDERED IN VAIN.

THE XVIIITH CONGRESS DISTRICT SURE TO GO REPUBLICAN.

THE DEMOCRACY HOPELESS-BOY ORATORS IN DISREPUTE-GENERAL KETCHAM'S

ETRONG CANDIDACY. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Kingston, Oct. 24.-When the leaders of the Democratic party carved out the XVIIIth Congress District, made up of Ulster, Dutchess and Putnam counties, they confidently believed that it would be perpetually a Democratic district, since Ulster County usually gave Democratic

majorities, Dutchess County frequently did so

and little Putnam furnished only a small Republican majority. But the first election in the new district, that of 1892, proved the folly of the gerrymander made by the fraudulent Democratic Legislature of 1892. How could it be expected that the voters of Dutches; County should even forget the fraud by which Edward Osborne had been "counted in" as a Democratic Senator from the Senate district of which this county formed a part, with Putnam and Columbia to the northward? And the voters of Ulster County, eyewitnesses, almost, of this abominable transaction, could not be expected to condone such an offence. As a consequence, although there was a Democratic tidal wave which gave Cleveland the electoral vote of the State by 45,500 plurality, the voters of this district elected Jacob Lefever, of New-Paltz, to Congress by a plurality of 919 votes. In 1894 the district went with a rush to the Republi-

plurality of 5,529. BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF VICTORY. This year the prospects of the Republicans

can party, and Mr. Lefever was re-elected by a

are brighter even than in 1894 for winning the district by a large majority. The district shows what thirty-three others in the State show-the Democratic county committee hopeless, apathetic to a remarkable degree; the Republican committee actively at work and confident of victory. James W. Hinkley, the former chairman of the Democratic State Committee, lives at Poughkeepsie, within the boundaries of the district; but, beyond a few editorials in his newspaper, "The Poughkeepsie News Press," he has done nothing toward earning a Democratic victory in the district. Mr. Hinkley, indeed, is too shrewd a man not to krow that the tide is so strong against the Democratic party in the State that nothing of value could be accomplished to stem it. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, came home in an indignant mood, resigned the chairmanship of the State Committee to Elliot Danforth, and, retiring to Poughkeepsie, devoted his attention to his street railway in that city. MR. HINKLEY PUT UP A MAN.

But although Mr. Hinkley thus retired, apparently, from all participation in a doomed campaign, he had the prudence to retain in his possession the machinery of the party in the district, and he nominated Richard E. Connell. city editor of his newspaper, for Congress. Mr. Connell came before the Democratic Congress District Convention and made such a fervent free-coinage speech that he was nominated with great enthusiasm. Since his nomination Connell also has gone about the district making speeches in the style first exemplified by William J. Bryan. Politicians interpret Hinkley's action in nominating Connell not to any hope of electing him, but to the thought that if Bryan should be elected President the defeated Democratic candidate would have the naming of the Federal appointees.

The Silver Democrats are suspicious that Connell is merely assuming a devotion to silver, and they point to the inactivity of the Democratic county committees as an indication that the "gold bugs" have captured the organization and do not desire to roll up a big vote for Bryan or Conneil. Here in Ulster County one Democrat, John T. Cummings, is so suspicious of the Democratic County Committee that be of the Democratic County Committee that he has erganized silver clubs and is working hard for Bryan. Connell is a "boy orator," and the silver clubs have brought forward a large number of other boy orators. The "old line Democrats" look with great disfavor upon the remarks of these youths, and intimate that the Democratic party is in a bad way when it has to depend upon such speechmakers.

KETCHAM A STRONG CANDIDATE.

The Republicans have nominated for Congress | COLONEL SWORDS OFFERS ODDS TO BRYAN ED the veteran, John H. Ketcham, of Dutchess County. He undoubtedly is the strongest Republican in the district. For many years he represented Dutchess, Putnam and Columbia counties in Congress. He was a most indus-trious Representative, working hard for the voters in his district. None of them ever asked him to attend to a matter of business in him to attend to a matter of business in Washington and found that their request was not granted. Moreover, the interests of the dis-trict were closely watched. Mr. Ketcham thus makes an exceptionally strong candidate. No like Connell is going to keep him

"boy orator" like Connell is going to keep him out of Congress.

A. T. Clearwater, County Judge of Ulster County, said to-day in talking about the political situation in that county: "The Republicans of this county are united in support of the Republican ticket as I have not seen them before in many years. With Republican union the county is the county of the county in the county in the county is the county of the county in the county in the county is the county in the county in the county in the county in the county is the county in the coun publican ticket as I have not seen them before in many years. With Republican union there is Democratic disunion. I have yet to see a solid Democratic business man who favors the elec-tion of Bryan and Sewail. Hundreds of Demo-crats will vote for McKinley and Hobart. THE DUTY ON CEMENT.

"This county will also roll up a big vote fo John H. Ketcham, since we are deeply interested in the preservation of our present protective duty on hydraulic cement. At Rosendale and elsewhere in this county there are 2,000 men employed in thirteen cement factories. We have to meet the competition of the Portland cement dealers of England; of those at Stettin, in Germany, and those at Alp Nauch, in Switzerland. The Wilson law reduced the duty on cement. There are also hundreds of men employed in making cement barrels. Upon this question of ction we shall cast a very large vote Mr. Ketcham. In my judgment we also shall elect Emory A. Chase, of Catskill, the Republi-can candidate for Supreme Court Judge in the Ilid Judicial District."

Hid Judicial District."

Ex-Senator John J. Linson, of this city, is one of the lenders of the gold Democrats. He could have been nominated for Governor by the gold Democrats instead of Mr. Griffin if he had desired the nomination. Mr. Linson was frank in the expression of his opinion upon the political situation to-day. "The Democratic party," he said, "has before it no future if it clings to the free the said of the political situation to day the political situation to-day." "has before it no future if it clings to the free coinage idea, as put forth at Chicago. A victory under Bryan on such a platform would be an irreparable misfertune to it. There would be such a commercial crash that the people would feel like shooting men who had enticed them into accepting such a policy. I look to the overwhelming defeat of Mr. Bryan. At least, I fervently hope he will be deteated. A large proportion of the Sound Money Democrats of this vicinity, to make Bryan's defeat certain, will vote for McKinley. I expect to see the Democratic party take the back track on the colnare ouestion as soon as Election Day is passed. The

cratic party take the back track on the coinage question as soon as Election Day is passed. The true Bemocratic party of the future is in the ranks of the gold Democracy."

The Republicans have nominated Captain W. S. Van Keuren, of this city, and Harcourt J. Pratt, of Highland, for Assemblymen from Ulster County. There is no question of their election by a large majority, although ex-Senator Jacob Rice, Democrat, is making a hot contest in one of the Democrat, is making a hot contest in one of the Assembly districts.

DIDN'T GET THEIR MONEY'S WORTH. Nunda, N. Y., Oct. 24 .- Three hundred persons paid an admission fee of 10 cents last night to hear Hiram P. Rowley, seventy years old, speak a set time on both sides of the political question in the Opera House. Rowley removed his coat, and after taiking for an hour in favor of Bryan he sat down, saying there was no time to say anything for McKinley. The audience hissed and threw sev-eral articles at him, but he was rescued by the police.

SOUND MONEY DAY IN WINSTED. Winsted, Conn., Oct. 24.-Property in town, in-

ing and New-England Railroad, was lavishly decorated to-day in honor of sound money. All trains were handsomely draped with red, white and blue bunting and streamers, with portraits of McKinley and Hobart.

In the Superior and Common Pleas courts here

Few Things For Baby Selected from our stock to suggest

the advantage of beginning at the very outset to dress children at the chil-

How to Clothe the Children

BEST&CO

dren's store. Fine Nainsook Bress, square yoke of insertion and fine tucks; hemstitched ruffle over shoulders, neck and sleeves finished with neat embroidered edge; 6 months

95c.

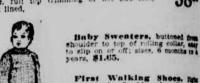
Cambric Dress, tucked yoke back and front alike, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery, good ma-terial, neatiy made, 6 mos. to

48c.

Long Cloak, white bedford cord.
square colar trimmed with ribbon: two
deep ruffles, slik embroidered over shoulders.

Long Clonk of cashmere, deep cape \$2.50

Mother Hubbard Short Clonk, of elder down, lined with canton finnel, light grey and tan, plain but good ma-terial, 6 months to 2 years, Embroidered Silk Cap. edged with



60-62 West 23d St. ******

Arnold, Constable & Co Made - Up Laces.

PARIS NOVELTIES. Russian, Duchesse, and Guipun Boleros, Jackets, and Collars. Silk, Chiffon, and Net Ruffs.

Mousseline, Mull & Lace Fichus, Lace Fandkerchiefs, Ostrich Feather Boas and Capes, GLOVES.

Broadway & 19th st.

this morning over 200 men were naturalized, nearly all of them Republicans.

THREE TO ONE ON M'KINLEY.

TORS THAT THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDA WILL WIN AND CARRY ILLINOIS. Colonel Henry L. Swords, at Republican Nation Headquarters, has issued the following offers to bet on the election, and has signified his willing

ness to make the wager as high in every case a the better cares to go:
Three to one on McKinley's election to the Pre-

Two to one that McKinley carries Illinois. Even money that McKinley carries Indians; etc. money that he carries Michigan, even money the carries Nebraska, and even money that he carries Retucky.

If Bryan men or others want to bet on other States, the Colonel believes that he can sain their desires. No takers for any of these offer have yet appeared.

THE FIGHT ON AGAIN.

MANDAMUS GRANTED BY JUSTICE DYKEN TO PREVENT FAIRCHILD'S NAME FROM BEING PLACED ON THE BALLOT. Another move in the Ward-Fairchild contest

the Republican nomination for Representative in Co

gress from the XVIth District came up before Jo tice J. O. Dykman in the Supreme Court yesters morning in an application for a writ of perempts mandamus directing the County Clark of Wester ter County and the Board of Police Commission of the city of New-York not to print on the office ballots to be used at the coming election the nan of Ben L. Fairchild as the candidate of the Nation Republican party for Congress in the XVIth District Republican party for Congress in the XVIth Distri-or, in other words, as an independent candidas Frank V. Miliard appeared for the first mention official. The allegation set up by the applicants si-that the Secretary of State was in error in certifies to the nomination of Fairchild as an independen-candidate; that while the law directed the Secretar-of State in a case where the names of two candidates are filed with him for the same of two candidates are filed with him for the same office to decide whit candidate is regular and to assign to the other place upon the official ballot as an independent care date, that in the Ward-Fairchild case there we not two such certificates before the Secretary State, for the reason that Judge Edwards had decide that William L. Ward was the legal nominee of the Republican party of the XVIth Congress District and, by inference, that Ben L. Fairenid's nomine and the conference of the Republic Party of the Congress of and, by inference, that Ben L. Faircaids action was illegal. The applicants based their petties principally upon the precedent furnished by the stron of Judge Edwards in the Dutchess County election of Judge Edwards in the Dutchess County election of Judge Edwards in the Dutchess County elections of Judge Edwards in the Dutchess County elections of Judge Edwards in the Dutchess County elections of the Judge Edwards in the Dutchess County elections of the Judge Edwards in the Dutchess County elections of the Judge Edwards in the Dutchess County elections of the Judge Edwards in the Dutchess County elections of the Judge Edwards in the Dutchess County elections of the Judge Edwards in the Dutchess County elections of the Judge Edwards in the Dutchess County elections of the Judge Edwards in the Dutchess County elections of the Judge Edwards in the Dutchess County elections of the Judge Edwards in the Dutchess County elections of the Judge Edwards in the Dutchess County elections of the Judge Edwards in t tion contest of 1891. After hearing counsel for sides Justice Dykman granted the writ, which at once served upon County Clerk Crumb, and inditine upon the Police Commissioners of the city of New-York. The effect of the writ, so long as it standwill be to leave the writers. New-York. The effect of the writ, so long as it stank will be to leave the name of William L. Ward the only Republican candidate for the district upon the official bailot. The decision of the Appellas Division of the Supreme Court, which meets a Albany on October 29, is yet to be heard, however. The contest in the III d Assembly District of Westers of the County between the opposing Republications was argued in the Appellate Division is factions was argued in the Appellate Division is Recorded to the Robertson Republicans, and James date of the Robertson Republicans, and James determined the Robertson Republicans, and James determined the Robertson Republicans and Robertson Republicans and Robertson Republicans and Robertson Robertson Republicans and Robertson Robertson Republicans and Robertson Robe

WARNER MILLER IN HIS NATIVE TOWS. Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 24.-Warner Miller, who was born in Hannibal, Oswego County, addre large Republican mass-meeting in that town inight on National and State issues.

PARADES FOR EVERYBODY; ALL HAPPI. Chicago, Oct. 24.—After Judge Tuley's refusal re-terday to enjoin Chief of Police Badenoch from interfering with the Democratic parade schedule march through the southern division of the di the night of October 21, the Democratic plied to the Chief of Police for a permit to permit on the West Side on the same night, and the Chief or a permit to permit of the Bouth Bide. All parties to the comparate to the same night and the permit of the South Bide. All parties to the profess to be satisfied with the outcome.